

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

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THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
The Workingman's Helper, Clinton, N. C.
Watchman, Pinacle, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate, Salisbury, N. C.
Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.
Mercury, Hickory, N. C.
The Farmer, Whitakers, N. C.
Agricultural Bee, Goldsboro, N. C.
Alliance Echo, Monroeville, N. C.
Special Informer, Raleigh, N. C.
Carolina Dispatch, Hertford, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

OUR WAGONWAYS.

It will astonish a great many persons to learn what a crushing mass of inequities and drawbacks to civilization may be logically piled up on the account of bad wagon roads. A forcible movement is being pressed for a comprehensive exhibit at Chicago of everything which enters into road making and maintenance, and the persons who are contributing to the effort have gathered together some remarkable arguments to impress upon our countrymen the importance of improving our internal highways. The movement is called "an uprising against the bond which is upon the people that are hampered by poor means of communication—a protest against a tax indirectly placed upon every article of consumption." The tendency of population toward the cities, the abandonment of farms, and even the modern development of "slums," are largely ascribed to bad roads, which are said to be worse and more numerous here than in any other civilized country. Bad roads, it is argued, cause schools and churches to be neglected, prevent social intercourse in the country, and make life in the rural districts cheerless, isolated, and narrow.

The movement now under way is aimed toward utilizing a part of the exposition grounds at Chicago for a complete exhibit which shall show the people how to build and how to keep road roads, as well as teach them the almost vital necessity that we should all do our part. Very many of the exhibits and materials in use in road making are included in the original classification of exhibits for the fair, and all are to be displayed there. The movers for good roads say that the force of the display is great, and, if not destroyed, by the manner in which it is to be made, it is to be scattered about in five buildings. In the agricultural section will be shown methods of construction, machines and apparatus for road making, samples of wood paving, and the methods of treating wood to cause it to resist decay. In the main building will be collected the stones and stone mixtures or compounds, and the rock

CRUSHERS. Systems of drainage are classified for exhibition in the transportation building, while conduits, drains, sewers, bridges, working plans for paving and drainage, and the construction of roads and their maintenance, all belong to the department which exhibits in the manufactures and liberal arts building.

It would seem that the exhibitions in the agricultural and liberal arts buildings either conflict with or parallel one another, but this is not the case, as one deals with roads from the farmer's and the other from the engineer's point of view. Either might be elaborated to comprehend the entire scheme, but the exposition officials, while asserting that they fully recognize the importance of the subject, declare that this is not practicable. Those who are combining for an effective display insist that they should have a building especially devoted to it, but the reply to this is that there is no room for such a building in Jackson Park. It will be a great pity if this best of all opportunities to educate the public in this direction cannot be fully embraced. We may feel sure that if it is not, it will not be due to any lack of energy and ardor on the part of the present reformers. In that case we shall not be surprised to see road making, and maintenance made the subject of a subsequent and especial exposition. The knowledge of what is lost by the neglect of our wagonways is daily extending, and with its spread is certain to come a more and more pressing demand for action that shall remove what is not merely a hindrance to progress, but a blot upon our national character.—Harper's Weekly.

LETTER FROM SURRY.

STONY RIDGE, N. C.
MR. EDITOR:—Our October meeting in Surry county was very interesting. Some of the brethren had begun to falter under the party lash but we tried, in a non-partisan spirit, to show them the inconsistency of voting for a demand in Sub, County, State and National meetings and voting against it the 8th of November. The majority will vote as they have been praying. Just a word as to the campaign. The Democratic elector for this, the 8th district, spoke in our township on the 18th inst. During his speech he said: "If it had not been for a Republican from this State the Bland silver bill would have passed." That is, if we would elect 149 instead of 148 majority they would certainly give us free silver. Did you ever know any speaker, not to say an elector, to try to force such a bold and untruthful statement upon intelligent men?
For success,
ROBT. L. WOLFF.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In the death of Dr. Thomas F. Wood, of Wilmington, late Secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health, the State lost one of its most patriotic and useful sons. He was an able, conscientious and accomplished physician, an amateur botanist of note, editor and proprietor from its beginning of the present North Carolina Medical Journal, always in the forefront of those working for the elevation and advancement of his profession, and doing more to promote both than any man we ever had; but the nearest thing to his heart, second only to his love for his Divine Master, was the North Carolina Board of Health, which was originated by him and kept alive during the years of his feeble infancy only by his personal devotion and sacrifice of both time and money, and through it the welfare of the people of his State.

Having been honored by the Board in my election to the Secretaryship made vacant by his decease, I cannot assume the duties and responsibilities of the office he adorned without thus testifying to his high and admirable qualities, the loss of which is irreparable. In taking up this work I feel that it would be well to remind the people of the State that the Board of Health was created for their benefit—for the purpose of acquiring and distributing as thoroughly as possible, information and instruction as to the best means of preventing disease. Any citizen of the State therefore desiring such information would confer a favor by writing to the Secretary, who would cheerfully answer his inquiries.

The subject of pre-eminent interest at present is the epidemic of cholera threatening our country. The board has watched the indications with sleepless eye, and has given the subject the most thoughtful consideration, but it has not deemed the danger imminent enough at any time to justify publications which would probably excite and alarm unnecessarily many of our people. The danger is daily growing less, and the board does not anticipate any trouble during the coming winter, but fears the awakening in warm weather of spring of the germs which may slip into the country during the cold weather, when the vigilance of the health officers at our ports is liable to be relaxed. Should its fears be justified, the people may rest satisfied that it will exhaust every means within its power to keep it out of our State. From time to time the Secretary proposes to publish in all the papers in the State kind enough to print them, short practical articles on matters relating to the preservation of health. In the meantime, if you need information or advice on such subjects, write to
RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

DOWNFALL OF ANCIENT NATIONS.

A Synopsis of a Speech Delivered by Invitation to the Eupheptic Springs Alliance Sept. 1st, 1892, by Dr. Jno. F. Foard, of Olin, N. C.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN:—We learn from sacred and profane history of the birth, progress, wealth and power of the many ancient nations that once existed on earth, but now destroyed. Egypt, Chaldea, Persia, Babylon, Greece, Rome, and Judea are a few of the great nations that arose, flourished and died from the same cause, i. e., concentrated wealth, power, luxury, lasciviousness, official greed and oppression, which began in covetousness and ended in idolatry and utter ruin. In all these countries the masses of laboring people were gradually, but rapidly reduced to abject slavery and want in the same ratio that the wealth and power were concentrated in the hands of the few. And many observing people now believe that England, France, Germany, Spain, United States of America, and other modern nations are on the same downward inclined plane to ruin, and from the same cause that produced the decay and death of the once great nations of ancient times; and nothing but the overruling providences of the Almighty God can prevent the awful catastrophe. Our forefathers who settled this country, won their independence and established this republic, were refugees from the tyranny and oppression of the old countries beyond the Atlantic, suffered the hardships of a bloody revolution, isolated and poor; yet by the aid of a merciful God and their patriotic wills, they succeeded, gained independence and left to their posterity the best government known to the civilized world. Yet in a little over a century the greed of gain has caused the usurers and money changers (the class that Christ whipped out of the temple in Jerusalem) of the mother country, England, to manipulate our finances and fasten their talons into the vitals of our nation, drain us of our products and wealth by and through our legal representatives or servants until we are in a condition of servitude far worse than the African slavery which the same people fastened upon us and helped to release at such great cost of blood and treasure to us and profit to themselves. Our forefathers of 1776 had not the hundredth part of an excuse to rebel and strike for freedom that we have to day. One after another of the most unjust and oppressive laws known to a free people have been enacted by our representatives and instigated by the money power of Europe, which have increased our millionaires in thirty years from two to many thousands, made a million of tramps, (a class unknown to us prior to the late war) filled our land with prisons, asylums, almshouses and dens of iniquity which cannot accommodate the tens of thousands of once happy and prosperous people now applying for admission, and reduced a vast majority of our 4,000,000 of people from affluence and plenty to abject want or a hard struggle for daily bread.

The first and most of those iniquitous laws were passed by the Republican party during and soon after the civil war, which turned the old Whigs of the South almost en masse into the Democratic party, which party has been promising the people for twenty-five years to repeal those laws. "But," say they, "we have not had the power." It is true they have not acquired all the power; but had they faithfully used the power bestowed upon them and convinced the people that they honestly intended to reform the abuses put in force by the Republicans, more power would have been given the Democratic leaders, and to day we would be a free and prosperous people or nation. Instead of that, however, other and later and more infamous laws have been passed and old ones made more oppressive until money has become so scarce, the prices of our products so unremunerative, labor so depressed and disorganized as to deprive millions of once thrifty people of homes and all other property, send thousands to almshouses, asylums, prisons, houses of ill fame and premature graves, and to day we are threatened with a monarchical government and abject and perpetual slavery. It will not do for our trusted Democratic leaders to say they "could do nothing to prevent or alter the present state of things." They have elected the President twice (suffered themselves to be cheated out of one) obtained the Senate once and the Lower House several times with good working majorities. Yet with all this they have stood by (with hands off) or aided in cutting down our circulating medium from over \$50 per head of our entire population by burning and otherwise destroying our paper money, demoralizing a currency that had been in active circulation and most efficient for a hundred years, increased the value of gold, changed the contracts as to the bonds by which they are doubled in value, and to be paid, principal and interest in gold, the favored currency (and they held by the gold gamblers of New York and London) and perpetrating this bonded and gold debt, which is to pay for our cotton, wheat and other exports instead of the legitimate exchange of products that all countries ought to enjoy. All these laws were made to lower the price of American labor and products and increase the capital of the money lenders, and was class legislation of the most corrupt nature, and to say the least, the great Democratic party had a hand in the nefarious work

as proven by nineteen of the Southern and others of the 148 Democratic majority of the last or present Congress, voted against the silver bill passed by the Republican Senate. Both of these "grand old parties" come before the people every four years, and fight a sham battle over the tariff to draw the attention of the voters from the real and vital questions of the times to keep or obtain the offices of the nation, one howling for "protection" and the other "for revenue only," when the difference between the Republican tariff law and the bill offered by the Democratic House is only 7 per cent, average less on all imported goods, a reduction so small in taken off no one of the laboring people could tell it if not informed by the politicians. Both of these old parties in some States are protectionists, while in other States both are reductionists, and they have united repeatedly in order to protect a few favored classes at the expense of the vast majority of the most needy of their constituents, while they know that the classes and persons most able to pay revenue are taxed the least in proportion to their ability to pay. It is well known that both the United States and Confederates had to resort to an income tax during the war in order to pay their troops, and had that law not been repealed by the U. S. Government, our present national debt could have been paid, which would enable the government to materially lessen the imports tariff and do away with the internal revenue for that tax brought into the treasury nearly hundred millions dollars a year. And now if we had such a law with sufficient penalties for evading it—one that would be in proportion to what other classes pay—there would not be any excuse to perpetuate a high tariff or any internal revenue. Yet the politicians meet on the hustings and renew their bogus fight before each election to keep the people in ignorance as to their real wants, and their party papers take up the refrain and sing the same old song as if there was no humbug in it; while all those who get their bread and butter out of the public pantry unite to whip all "kickers," or those whose eyes have been opened back into party traes.

The "money changers" have been bringing on monetary panics every ten years for nearly a century past, but the one inaugurated in 1873 by demoralizing silver, and reducing paper money has brought the majority of the people nearer the poor house than ever before, and unless relief is obtained, and that very soon, utter ruin will follow. The late Peter Cooper, the only American millionaire who has shown more love for his race and country than for his own self-aggrandizement by giving more to the poor than to his children; saw what those infamous acts of Congress would do for the country; gave much of his time and money, though no office-seeker, to establish a new party known as the "Greenback party," which elected fifteen members to Congress and filled some other offices, and if it had not been slaughtered by the ruthless, unjust, and wicked attacks made upon it and its leaders by the two old parties we would to day be free from the oppressions brought upon us, and which deprived many of us of our homes and other former comforts. The Grange and other labor organization were gotten up about that time for personal relief from these national ills; all of which combined failed their desired object.

Finally the Farmers' Alliance was inaugurated in Texas and another was formed about the same in the Northwest, these and other labor organizations have united and petitioned Congress for relief, and later they were presented as demands, all of which have been treated with contempt, while the condition of the country was growing from bad to worse all the time. All these efforts failing, and nine tenths of those people concluding both the old parties were owned by and run exclusively in the interest of the money sharks, and that they would never give the desired relief, determined to go to a party that would. And though this new party is less than one year old and composed of millions of as good people as still adhere to the old parties; they of the People's party are denounced by the old party hacks and their servants as idiots, cranks, fools, soreheads, kickers and corrupt office-seekers. And the Prohibition party, which is working, laboring and praying for the same relief and others as well, are termed fanatics and treated with disdain by the tools of the monopolists for the same reason, i. e., they are unwilling to let go the public teats; and these reformatory acts would abridge their personal enjoyments. They have waved the bloody shirt and reviewed the reconstruction acts every year to train the young men to indulge in sectional revenge, and now threatening the South with the Lodge or Force bill to keep their respective parties solid in the different sections. If the owners of large manufactories are permitted to continue to force their employees to vote solidly with them against the best interests of the laborers in one section, and the ballot box stuffers and fraudulent counters of votes of another to control the elections at the behest of their masters and their speakers continue to misrepresent, malign and brow-beat those who oppose them, free speech and free ballots will soon be numbered with the things of the past, and then it will require more than force bills to preserve our liberties. The latter is about as enjoyable as the former, and no more destructive of the principles of free government.

Though Gen Weaver left the Republican party twelve years ago, es-

poused the Greenback party in its fancy, served six years in Congress as one of its fifteen representatives, refused (as did Gen. Stevenson and all the others) to go into the caucuses of their old parties. Yet he, Weaver, is denounced by the Southern Democrats as a "protectionist," a "political tramp," and other hard names and pelted with rotten eggs while speaking, though he never returned to the Republican party, which has always had a large majority in his State as Gen. Stevenson did to the Democracy, and is now on the ticket of that party for the Vice Presidency, and treated by his party as a saint, and Weaver as a devil. I was a Whig prior to the war, voted with the Democrats after until the Greenback party was formed, when I joined it, but since its death have been a Prohibitionist; consequently I cannot vote for Gen. Weaver while the Prohibition party has a candidate for the Presidency in the field; yet I abhor the treatment he has received, and the slanders so industriously peddled out against him, especially as his "grandfather was a North Carolinian," as was Gen. Stevenson's. To cover up their tracks, keep their hands in the public crib, and continue to work for their plutocratic masters, the old party tricksters, and their confederates, the legal fraternity have pronounced the Sub-Treasury plan of the Alliance unconstitutional; when driven from that, raised a howl of alarm, "that the great expense of it would bankrupt the nation, and the officers would control the elections, as if they had not already wasted enough money in 27 years to have paid for all the warehouses needed and every rail road in the country besides, and if the government officers and railroad officials are not now controlling the elections to their utmost ability.

And the remedies the People's party offer for these objections is, to do away with usurious interest, and the bonded debt as soon as an equitable income tax and the warehouse tax can be put in successful operation, and disfranchise those officials and forbid their interference in all elections while in office. It is a remarkable fact that the Mosaic law forbade the Israelites lending money at any interest to their own people, and commanded them to release all poor debtors every seven years, and their slaves every fifty years. Yet the prophet Isaiah in the 5th chapter of his book, in enumerating the oppressions and vices of that people, said: "Therefore hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure; and their glory, and their multitude, and their pomp, and he that rejoiced shall descend into it," etc. If that awful place of punishment was enlarged to receive the oppressors and vicious portion of God's chosen people over two thousand years ago what will be necessary to accommodate the modern money changers, usurers and oppressors of this Christian era after they have gone the way of all the earth?

The Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to aid the government in issuing money for the entire people, delegated power and control inter-state commerce, which means to own or operate our transportation lines, mail routes, postoffices, and all other means of communication, if need be. Yet our legal friends who make our laws, unite them so mistily as to confound each other, cause the judiciary to differ in their opinions on them, and greatly increase litigation. No wonder they are solidly against our demands, besides they get the lion's share of all public offices, and greatly increased salaries. And all the bankers and bondholders are fighting us with their money and influence, because their profits on investment will be materially reduced when the Sub-Treasury is inaugurated and they will have to change their base. And now, my friends, you know I am telling you truths. You have known me as a neighbor and humble citizen for nearly a third of a century. You ought to know, and God knows I have never been an office-seeker, (although every little pettifogger in the land says all those who express themselves boldly on public matters are seeking offices) and he knows I have never asked anyone to aid me to obtain any office in Church or State without first being solicited to do so by my friends, and that I have never received in more than three score years of my life as much money for all my public labors as I paid out to perform them; therefore you will believe me when I tell you we must have relief, and the people are going to have it. The ground upon which I now stand was my former home, which was the remnant of a fine estate destroyed for me by the late war, which home was wrested from me and a dependent family in my declining and enfeebled years by and through the operations of the unwise and unrighteous and oppressive laws to which I have briefly alluded, and my experience has been the sad experience of unnumbered thousands of as good business men and honest citizens as this nation affords, and there are now millions on the same road to financial ruin, and from the same causes.

Brethren, be encouraged! The rumblings of a mighty political cyclone is heard in the distant West, and its reverberations are penetrating every nook and corner of our vast domain, and it will capsize the leaking boat in which the two old decayed parties are embracing each other and bowing in common worship to their God, Mammon, and they will sink together beneath the waves of indignation of a wronged constituency to rise no more. Their leaders may scorn, deride, misrepresent, slander, abuse our leaders

and try to frighten, coax and reclaim their followers or "prodigals sons" to their former places in their former party lines, but to no purpose; none but the most timid and less informed as to our real condition will return. The Rubicon is passed. The bridges behind us are burned. Forward to victory, is our countersign. Brethren, be of good cheer. The God of the oppressed is with us and we must succeed now or later for

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again:
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded writhes in pain,
And dies amid his worshippers."
The Almighty is a just God, and requires restitution to be made by all persons who wrong others before repentance can be available, is Bible teaching.

THE CORN AND RICE WEEVIL.

Much complaint has been made to the Experiment Station on account of the damage done to stored corn and rice by a small blackish snout beetle or weevil. The loss caused by this little pest in North Carolina alone probably exceeds a half million dollars annually. This beetle is closely related to the pea and bean weevil and the remedy is the same—fumigating the infested grain with bisulphide of carbon. To accomplish this provide a tight bin, box or hoghead, into which the grain may be turned. Corn may be either shelled or on cob. For each barrel of corn or rice add one tablespoonful of bisulphide and cover the bin or vessel tightly with a thick cloth of any kind except oil or rubber cloth. Let it stand for twenty-four hours, then uncover and all the weevils will be found dead. All trace of the disulphide will evaporate in a few hours and no damage will be done to the grain. The insect eggs laid just before the treatment will not be destroyed by the fumes and to ensure complete destruction of the pest the treatment must be renewed in about ten days. It will not answer to use the bisulphide in a slatted corn crib, because it evaporates very quickly when exposed to free air. The bisulphide is very inflammable and must be kept away from the fire. It is not expensive.—Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Station.

EVAPORATED SWEET POTATOES

Few people know how easily sweet potatoes can be dried, even in the sun, and how handy and useful the dried potatoes are. At best sweet potatoes are a troublesome crop to keep, but when dried or cured in an evaporator they are really no trouble to keep and are always at hand for use on the table at short notice. They should be sliced and then evaporated. Then to use them they are soaked to restore the evaporated moisture and then baked in pans as the fresh ones often are. They are an admirable article for puddings and pies. For this purpose it would be better, it seems to me, to grind them into meal and put up in packages with directions for making puddings. Put up in this way it ought not to be much trouble to create a market for the dried sweet potatoes. There is already an evaporating plant at Greensboro, and if this, or some other establishment, would undertake the putting up of the sweet potato meal in packages the article would sell well. Grocersmen are slow to take hold of such products in the crude evaporated state, but in such packages with a few attractive hand bills and a lot of receipts for making the many delicious preparations that can be made from sweet potatoes, a market could soon be made for a product that Eastern North Carolina can supply in limitless quantities. Who will start this enterprise?—W. F. Massey.

THE EGG IN CABARRUS.

The Campaign Closed in that County and the Third Party Virtually Defeated.

The campaign in Cabarrus county closed at the court-house in Concord last night, and it is conceded that the Third party in that county is defeated. Yesterday afternoon all the Democratic candidates spoke at the Old Field, near Concord, and the Democrats extended an invitation to the Third party to be present and participate in a joint debate, but not a one of them showed up. They all declined the invitation for a joint debate at the court house last night. It is generally believed that the Third party crowd in Cabarrus have given up the contest, and do not want to appear before the public again. Last night Mr. G. Ed. Kestler, a young man who has been going about as a Third party apostle, spoke at Forest Hill, on the northern suburbs of Concord. He had a large crowd, but they were all Democrats, and some of them were loaded with eggs. He was pelted with eggs for some time, and the men who threw them were good workmen. Cabarrus will certainly go Democratic by a good majority, but the Third party candidates have made a good, steady fight for victory.—Charlotte News.

[We have no idea that the egg brigade can beat the good people of Cabarrus, but we publish the above to show the reasons why the Democrats think they will beat. No reason is given except that there is "more virtue in eggs than argument." Is it worth reading? What! The PROGRESSIVE FARMER. Then read it.